TERMS.

BURLL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,

Sixth Street, a few doors south of Penn. Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] MARK SUTHERLAND: POWER AND PRINCIPLE. BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAP. X. Imagine something purer far,
More free from stain of clay.
Than friendship, love, or passion of
Yet human still us they.
And if thy lip for love like this
No mortal word can frame,
Go ask of angels what it is,
And call it by that name.

while disappointment and sorrow will so enfeeble youth that it will move about drooping like paralytic age. Witness me ready to drop from my saddle with exhaustion—from your what she did.

unkindness, Rosalie!"
"I am not unkind, nor do you look very much prostrated, let me say, Robert! But will you

"No." mournfully replied the young man, assisting her to alight.
"You had better—we have strawberries for the first time this spring."
"Nonsense!" exclaimed Robert, with an

Strawberries from uncle's premium conservatory, and cream from my own premium dairy; you had better think it over!" "Fiddlesticks," exclaimed Robert, contempt-

"Good morning, Rosalie." "Good morning, Robert; but won't you shake hands with me?" she asked, offering her hand. He seized that little hand, and squeezed it and pressed it to his lips, and with an expression of curiously-blended deprecation and reproach, dropped it, mounted his horse, and gallopped

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placed on c examina-nied with a will be ac-es, &c., two negotiation,

nearer the truth. Rosalie, you are song, so delicate, so spirituelle, so inexperied. Rosalie, there is a kindness that is ol, and that is what you have been show'poor Robert' all this time. And there is ruelty that is kind, and that is what you the show him now."

"And avoid him as much as possible, Rosalie."

"Indeed I will, mamma. Poor Robert!"

"Fudge! It will not hurt him. The flame without fuel will soon expire harmlessly."

By this time the young girl had quite recovered from her fatigue, and she arose and left the room, to prepare her strawberries, she said.

She passed into a pleasant back room connected with the pantry and diming-room, but opening upon the garden, and devoted to certain light dessert preparations, such as the shelling of peas, stoning of cherries, &c. It was a cool apartment, with a bare white-oak floor, and many doors and windows open, and looking out upon the pleasant garden, with its budding spring flowers—its roses, byacintha, and daffodils—and upon the orchard, with its peach trees and cherry trees, covered with pink and with white blossoms—and further off, upon the green and dewy wheat field, lying in fertile dales between gray and mossy rooks and mountains. It was indeed a pleasant room, looking out upon a fresh, verdant, rural scene. Rosalie sat down in the midst of the room, with a basket of fresh strawberries on her right hand, an empty basket to receive the caps on life will soon expire harmlessly."

"But he can work for humanity—he can work for humanity—he can work for humanity—he can work for humanity—he can work for doul, and low and reverent voice.

Mark Sutherland sat, with his opes fixed upon the ground, in deep thought. Rosalie ontinued—

"Attain a position, Mr. Sutherland—such a position as the prophetic voice in your heart oretells. Win fame! not for your own aggrandizement, but for the rown to for your own aggrandizement, but for the rown to for your own aggrandizement, but for the rown to for your own aggrandizement, but for the rown to for your own aggrandizement, but for the rown to for your own aggrandizement, but for the rown and before God! Labor, wait, struggle, for such a position, and, though no mother, sister, wife, or love, smile on your career, men and women will know it! God will bless it!"

Mark Sutherland stat Rosalie Vivian and Robert Bloemfield reached home just as the carriage containing Col. Ashley rolled into the yard. The old gentleman alighted, greeted the young people with a most cheerful and kindly smile, and with unusual vigor and lightness tripped up stairs into the house. His servant, laden with packets of newspapers and letters, followed.

"You may take my word for it, Rosalie, that the Colonel has received some excellent news by this morning's mail! And now just observe the power of the soul over the body! Joyful news will so rejavenate infirm old age, that it will skip about, clastic as youth. Witness Col. Ashley, who stepped up those stairs more lightly than I ever saw him move in my life; while disappointment and sorrow will so enfectled also between gray and mossy rocks do and mountains. It was indeed a pleasant room, if fertile dales between gray and mossy rocks do and mountains. It was indeed a pleasant room, if obking out upon a fresh, verdant, rural scene. Rosalie sat down in the midst of the room, with a basket of fresh strawberries on her right hand, an empty basket to receive the caps on the losse to do this. She had a decided attraction to these little graceful domestic avocations; and as her nimble fingers capped the was busily engaged, singing and capping, she chanced to look up, and saw Mark Sutherland approaching the house from the green and dewy wheat field, lying in fertile dales between gray and mossy rooks do and mountains. It was indeed a pleasant room, if obking out upon a fresh, verdant, rural scene. Rosalie sat down in the midst of the room, with a basket of fresh strawberries on her right hand, an empty basket to receive the caps on the losse to do this. She had a decided attraction to these little graceful domestic avocations; and as her nimble diorectors, and an empty basket to receive the caps on the losse of the room, with a basket of fresh strawberries on her right and mountains. It was indeed a pleasant room, if the pleasant room, if the pleasant room, if the losse of the

Mark Sutherland still remained buried in deep and silent thought upon her words. Oh, if India had so spoken to him, so sympathized with his aspirations, so encouraged his flagging hopes and energies, what might he not have accomplished, even before this! But this child Rosalie was nothing, and yet she spoke words of high moment, and spoke them "as one having authority."

"You astonish me, Rosalie; you talk far beyond your years and sex: you really astound

yond your years and sex; you really astound

"I wish I could convince you." "You do, you do, my child. But, Rosalie, how is this? You must have reflected very much, for one of your tender years."

"I am not so young; I am seventeen."

"A venerable age, indeed. But, Rosalie, how is it that you have thought so much be-

yond girls of your age?'
"Have I done so?" or she would not have felt free to say to him what she did.

"Come in, Mr. Sutherland; I have got something for you, very nice!"

Mark came in, and she said—"Make a bowl of your joined hands, now, and here!"
She poured into his hands some fine large strawberries, adding—
"These are the first fruits of the season, Mr. Sutherland, and we offer them to you."

"Let me first merit them, by helping you," said Mark.

"Will you help me?"
"Certainly; that is, if I am not intruding on some housekeeping sanctuary."

"Oh, no! this room is open and common to the whole family and our visiters; why, it is the pleasantest room in the house, only as it is near the pantry and dining room, and opens upon the kitchen garden, we prepare our fruit and sometimes pick over our vegetables here."

Mr. Sutherland drew a chair on the other side of the strawberry basket, and went to work—nobody could tell why—actuated by some whim, no doubt. After a little desultory conversation, Mr. Sutherland scid—

"I believe, dear Rosalic, that I owe this situation to your friendly remembrance, and I have been always sickly, and have always led an isolated, solitary, meditative life; hearing in my secluded retreat only the loudest thunders of the distant great world of society, I have naturally thought most about its great successes, and how they were accomplished. I have watched from afar-the career of living great men, and have secretly made unto myself idols like them. I have read with deep interest the lives of distinguished statesmen and heroes, particularly those who have struggled up from poverty and obscurity; that is the reason."

"Yet that is very unusual in so young and beautiful a girl. I cannot yet comprehend it— I can scarcely believe in it!"

"Yet that is very unusual in so young and beautiful a girl. I cannot yet comprehend it— I can scarcely believe in it!"

The pleasures of childhood and girlhood were not for me—there was nothing left but books and much thought over needle-work in solitary hours. Please do not give me undue credit; it

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For the National Era. LONGINGS FOR SPRING.

DY LUELLA CLARK. Bitterly bleak blaste are blowing; Still and steadily 'tis snowing; Stern and sad my heart is growing-All the prospect how forlorn; Chill and cheerless clouds are hiding Yonder sun, which, e'er abiding, All triumphant should be riding, Making merry this March mor

O that Spring, with footstep cheery, Would dispel the Winter weary— Wrap the hills and meadows dry O that she these clouds would sever,

Would the rills, through long months holden By the frost, at length would botton, Spring to meet the surshine golden, Wooing them along the hedge; How I long to hear them flowing, And to mark green grasses growing, And the tiny violets blowing All along their mossy edge. I would see the soft shoots springing

I would hear the turtle singing, Visions of fresh gladness bringing I would watch the moist buds peeping Neath the snow so long a-sleeping, And the May-flowers coyly creeping From the withered autumn le

Could I greet one dewy dawning, Could I spend one rosy marning Mid the rural, rich adorning
Of the graceful greenwood bowers, I would sing away this sadness In an ecstasy of gladness, Revelling in blissful madness All the bright and blessed hours.

O for one of those releases Which the sense enraptured seizes! When the blossom-breathing breezes Scatter, as they wander by, Buttercups and blossoms blue, Ever beautiful and new, Brightening daily with the dew From the still and starry sky.

Yellow violet! coyly hiding In secluded nook abiding, Like some sweet but timid souls. O that Spring at length would woo thee If, like me, they only knew thee, Nestled 'mong the mossy knolls. How I long for rural rambles,

Lingering 'mid sweet-scented brambles, Where the sportive streamlet gambols With the reeds where lilies grow;

but, as he lies stretched out, with his cowl shading his face, his beard on his breast, and his mouth open, looks simply like an emaciated, macerated old monk, sound asleep and—

noring.

This underground cemetery is so small and ill-ventilated—the earth above the buried monks seems so light, that one feels that the air must be surcharged with pestilence and death. Yet the monks perform masses there, wander and meditate there—breathe in the

more horrible and disgosing for me for its homeining, than any homed and fivery-tongued representation of the prince of the informal. I have ever behold. It is said that this is a like-tong the property of the control of the Church.

All and the third is a like-tong the control of the Church.

All and the control of the prince of the informal is have ever behold. It is and that this is a like-tong the control of the contro

its extravagant pose. But the Apollo, peerless in beautiful majesty, instinct with unconscious divinity, seemed bursting from the darkness, radiating new light from his triumphant brow, breathing new life from his delicate, disdainful lips. I bowed before him as the most worthily immortal shape of power and beauty and immortal shape of power, and beauty, and grace, the fairest and highest heathen imagining of a God that the world contains.

now 18,000,000 there; and, from various causes, less of pauperism. Ireland is here left out.

In France, however, there is no poor law.
The calculation of pauperism is based upon a supposition of inability to live on a certain sum. The French, now farther advanced than most nations in their ideas of human rights, are desirous of removing poverty, such as it is; for the people, being unsupported by a law as in England, clamor for work, freedom from

Erg for \$5, \$8, or \$15.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Ero for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year. Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is two dollars a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber, by their kindness, gets his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

Rates of Advertising.—Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1853.

The following named goutlemen are authorises agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and oston: Lewis J. Bates, 48 Beekman street, New York. William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We have been repeatedly solicited to issue a monthly, for gratuitous distribution by clubs and individuals interested in the spread of Free Democratic Principles. The time has come for undertaking such a work. If we intend to obtain the control of the Government, we must get the people on our side; but we cannot do convincing them that we are right. What they need is, Light, and this we intend to give in our Facts FOR THE PEOPLE. It will not be a newspaper, or take the place of any Free Soil newspaper; it will not be furnished even to single subscribers. The object is two-fold—to supply a document, monthly, full of facts and arguments, suitable for reference, and calculated to make converts to the cause of Free Democracy. And, as we consider the support of the State or local Anti-Slavery papers vital, we shall keep standing, in each number, their titles, places of publication, terms, &c., so that new adherents to the Party may know where to supply themselves regular

ly with newspapers of kindred principles.

Every individual has his field of labor—every club has its town, district, or county. They will be glad to secure a document, every month to circulate among those disposed to inquire into the principles and policy of the Free Dem ocratic movement. We ask their aid in obtaining a hundred thousand readers for the "Facts ent. We ask their aid in obtainfor the People."

PROSPECTUS OF FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. On the 1st of June next, we shall commence the publication of FACTS FOR THE PROPLE, a will soon betray him, and a vigilant police monthly, designed for preservation as a docu- dispose of him. ment for reference, or for general circulation, as a Free Democratic missionary, especially long those not yet familiar with the Anti-Slavery movement. It will be composed chiefly of articles from the National Erg, adapted particularly to the purpose named.

Each number will contain eight pages, and be printed on good paper, of the size of the sional Globe, in quarto form, suitable

It will be furnished at the following rates, by the year, twelve numbers constituting a vol-

raising \$12, supplementh, for a whole					
Any person or	club	may,	in	this	way, by
100 copies for	想力		1		12.00
20 copies for	Male N				3.00
6 copies for		A Party	-3.0		\$1.00
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All payments must be in advance. As we wish to begin on the first of Jun next, and be able to supply the demand for the first number, orders should be sent in immedi-G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1853. P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the foregoing, will entitle themselves to six copies of the monthly, by publishing the Prospectus, and directing attention to it.

"MARK SUTHERLAND."

Having once introduced correspondents or contributors to the public, we generally leave them to speak for themselves; and for this rea-son we have hitherto said nothing of the story of Mrs. Southworth, now in course of publication in the Era. It is due to her now to state, that from every quarter we are receiving as surances of the deep interest it has excited. The work has begun, indeed, to awaken attention in England; a well known publishing firm in England has lately written to Mrs. Southworth, proposing an arrangement to her by which she may receive the benefit of a copy-right for the publication in that country.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM CUBA, JAMAICA,

We have lately secured the services of a most intelligent and agreeable correspondent, who has engaged to write us a series of letters from Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica. We have already specially for the Era; and in this number will be found another. published two letters from him, not intende and another, full of instruction, and high ly descriptive. The ease and grace of writer will attract general attent

IAW RELATING TO FREE COLORED PERSON IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Republic says—
Upon the advent of Mr. Maury in the office of Mayor of Washington, he determined upon the enforcement of the corporation ordinanees relating to free negroes; and in one case where the party was fined, an appeal to the Circuit Court was taken by the defendant, in order to test the power of the corporation to enact and enforce such a law.

The defendant below was Isaac N. Cary, a most representable and orderly free man of colors.

house till the fol

y the owner or employer."

The Judge assumed that the law of Congress uthorized the Corporation to pass such an

o'clock at night, he is liable to arrest and fine Is this necessary for the safety or convenience of the community? Not at all. No one ap prehends any more danger from a colored man n the streets after ten o'clock, than from white man; besides, another part of the same act makes provision for the suppression of any "idle, disorderly, or tumultuous assemblage of negroes," at any time; and the ordinary police power is all sufficient for the arrest of any one white or black, who may be detected in unlawful or suspicious movements. To pro-hibit, therefore, a free colored person from walking the streets after ten o'clock, peace ably and in an orderly manner, is not neo sary to any purpose of good government, and is a wanton exercise of power. As there is no valid reason for it, it is degrading and oppressive degrading, because it presume evil intent from an innocent act, simply b cause it is the act of a person of color; oppressive, because it fetters without reasonable cause the liberty of a whole class of persons simply because they are not white. In som orderly free colored man," the Judge presumes. would be denied a pass from a Justice of the Peace or a respectable white neighbor, on any ecessary occasion which called him from me after ten o'clock." A colored man has a sick wife or child. A Justice of the Peace is nowhere in his neighborhood. Respectable white people may live a square or two off, and at all events may not wish to be aroused from their slumbers at midnight to hunt up pen ink, and paper, to sign a pass; and the signers might, after all, be unknown to the watch. Be fore he can procure a pass, he may be seized and carried to the lock-up; and ere the morn

yond the reach of medical aid. The act is wanton, degrading, oppresive, inhuman. Let it be repealed. The con munity will suffer no detriment. Few people white or black, walk the streets after ter o'clock, except for some good reason. The presumption, when you see a man walking after that hour, is, that he has some lawful object in view. If he has not, his movements

ing break, his poor wife or child may be be

YOUNG AMERICA AND YOUNG ENGLAND.

The Washington Union complains bitterly of the revival of Anti-Slavery sentiment in England. It assumes that the English people of all classes are organizing plans to promote the abolition of slavery in the United States. Their discussions and movements in relation to this subject it regards as evincing a deep-seate hostility to our institutions and to our Union It styles them impertinent, intermeddlers, fools function incendiaries.

Well, what will you do about it, oh, indignant patriot? Do you not recognise the right of the English people to think and speak and write as they please? Do you deny the liberty of speech and of the press? Do you wish the the British Government to do what your own cannot-put down freedom of discussion and prevent the assembling of the people together to deliberate and give expression to their opinons? Or, do you deem this general opposition to slavery by the English press and people a just cause of war against the English Government? Would you have Congress declare war against England because half a million of the women of that country have sent an Anti-Slavery letter to their sisters in this country or because Uncle Tom's Cabin is admired, and its author honored by Lady Shaftsbury and her aristocratic associates

"Young America" is just waking up in England. "Young America," you know, is a violent intermeddler; he takes the world under his supervision, and proposes to bring all parts of it under the Law of Progress. Does not "Young America" curse Nicholas, and sneer at Napoleon, and abuse Victoria? Does he not claim the right to control Central America, and annex Cuba, and eject Europe from this continent, and put down thrones and principalities and redress the wrongs of the people in the Old World? How long since he had an extensive system of affiliated associations in this country, organized with a view to aid the Irish in a revolt against the English Government, and in effecting a repeal of the union between the two islands? How long since he blazed with indignation at the attempt to stigmatize the patriots" who got up armed expeditions in this country to assist Cuba? And does not Young America now sustain leagues whose object is to stir up dissatisfaction among the Creoles in that island, and embolden them to revolt against the Spanish Crown?

With what face can this Union, which has given countenance to "Young America" in all his progressive aspirations and projects, proclaim war upon the women of England for sending letters to their American sisters in regard

"Young America" denounces English De tism, "Young England" bewails American m. "Young America" is no in neddler—he does what he has a perfect right to do-but "Young England" is dedly impertment, officious, in fact, fanatical

ins and oceans. This Truth is recog ised pre-eminently by the civilization of modes, and modern art has given it a practical bearing, by annihilating distance, facili-tating intercourse, and identifying interests. Japan denies it, and so does the Union. What is very Societies, World's Fairs, but the offspring of this Truth? What was Mr. Webster's declaration to Bocanegra, of the right of the world to interfere to suppress wanton cruelty in a war between two nations—what, his intimates that could such letters but determine alsemann letter, asserting the just claims of the mocracy—what, the instruction of Mr. Claygarian Liberty, at the Kossuth banques in Washington—what, the popular demonstration in this country, of sympathy, when Poland, and Greece, and France, and Hungary, Brother Jonathan!

and Italy, struggled for Freedom—what, the eloquence of the lamented Clay in behalf of the South American Republics, when striving for their new-born independence—what but for their new-born independence—what, but emanations from this great Truth, and eviden-

The Union, in its denunciations of the An-Slavery movement in Great Britain, sets itself against the civilization of the age, repudiates the fundamental idea of Progress, rebukes the noblest patriotism of this country, and gives its sanction to the principle and policy of national isolation, as recognised by Japan, a country which "Young America" has resolved shall be brought within the circle of international affinities and sympathies.

"Young America" must forswear all his principles, or gracefully recognise the right of the Old World to protest against the wrong estitutions of the New-just as the New World claims the right to protest against the vrong institutions of the Old.

For the National Era. THE HERO.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"Oh! for a knight like Bayard, Without reproach or fear!
My light glove on his casque of steel,

My love-knot on his spear! "Oh! for the white plume floating Sad Zutphen's field above-The lion heart in battle,

The woman's heart in love "Oh! that man once more were manly, That once more the pale young mother Dared to boast, 'a man is born!'

"But, now life's slumberous current No sun-bow'd cascade wakes; No tall, heroic manhood The level dullness breaks.

"Oh! for a knight like Bayard, Without reproach or fear!
My light glove on his casque of steel,

Then I said, my own heart throbbing To the time her proud pulse beat Life hath its regal natures yet-

"Smile not, fair unbeliever One man, at least, I know. Who might wear the crest of Bayard Or Sidney's plume of snow.

"Once, when over purple mountain

Died away the Grecian sun, And the far Cyllenian ranges Paled and darkened, one by one-"Fell the Turk, a bolt of thunder,

Cleaving all the quiet sky, And against the sharp steel lightnings "Woe for the weak and halting

Like fire before the wind "Last to fly and first to rally Rode he of whom I speak, When, groaning, in his bridle-path Sank down a wounded Greek,

A curving line of sabres,

"With the rich Albanian costume Wet with many a ghastly stain Gazing on earth and sky as one Who might not gaze again

"He looked forward to the mountains Back on foes that never spare, Then flung him from his saddle

" 'Allah! hu!' Through flashing sabres Through a stormy hail of lead, The good Thessalian charger p the slopes of olives sped.

Hot spurred the turbaned riders He almost felt their breath, Where a mountain stream rolled darkly down Between the hills and death.

"One brave and manful struggle-He gained the solid land. And the cover of the mountains "It was very great and noble,"

Said the moist-eyed listener then, "But one brave deed makes no hero; Tell me what he since hath been! "Still a brave and generous manhood

In the prison-cell of Speilburg, By the barricades of Seine. "But dream not helm and harness Sole sign of valor true;

Than battle over knew "With the Plague angel wrestling For the secret of his wrath, That from Ganges to the Neva Had marked with graves his path

"Would'st know him now? Behold him, The Cadmus of the blind, Giving the dumb lip language, The idiot clay a mind

"Walking his round of duty Serenely day by day, With the strong man's hand of labor And childhood's heart of play.

"True as the knights of story, Brave in his calm endurance As they in tilt of spears.

"As waves in stillest waters, As stars in noonday skies. All that wakes to neble action

"Wherever outraged Nature Wherever struggles labor,

"Wherever rise the peoples, Wherever sinks the throne, The throbbing heart of Freedom finds

"Knight of a better era, Without reproach or fear! Said I not well that Bayards And Sidneys still are here?"

THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRACY

The editors of the Washington Union have ng been elected printers to Congress, and aiming to conduct the Central Organ of the National Democracy, are proving their admirable fitness for both offices, by daily defence of Slavery, and denunciations of its opponent In this way they manifest their intense nation ality and democracy.

We also observe, that while they indignantly repudiate English interference with the Sla very Question, it is only when such interfe terference for Slavery, they hail with exultaenies it, and so does the *Union*. What is inity practically but an endorsement of ith? What are our Missionary Societies, Peace Societies, Anti-Slaother day, in an editorial two columns long DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

There are Whigs throughout the country, cting from the force of habit, who still seem ink that there is a Whig organi We have seen them lately battling in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Mass ticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; in the municipal elections in New York, and elsewhere, they are running their candidates; and in Tennessee, and several Southern States, they manifest a purpose to keep up their organisation. The New York Tribuns discourages these movements. It considers the Whig party "not only defeated, but undone;" counsels it to submit to its doom, and resolve itself into its original elements, on the ground that Whige acting simply as American the ground that Whige, acting simply as Amer can citizens, individually, can accomplish a

distinct party. crats are busily at work, regarding themselve as a growing party. The increase of their vote in New Hampshire, from 6,400 this fall to 8,200 this spring, they view as a most encouraging indication. Connecticut, too, which gave Hale three thousand votes last fall, gives Gillette, this spring, for Governor, between eight and nine thousand. This increase, caused in part by the Temperance excitement, shows what a vote the Independent Democracy may command, when people begin to expect to ac-

complish something by voting. In Ohio, the party is in earnest; Mr. Lewis its gubernatorial candidate, has taken the field with his accustomed energy, and there is no reason why the friends of freedom there may not be at least the second party, and hold the

balance of power in the Legislature. In Indiana, they are organizing Indepe Democratic clubs with a view to systematic and continuous action upon the public mind; and in Pennsylvania, Maine, and Wisconsin

State Conventions have been called. In Michigan, the Independent or Free Democracy elects supervisors in the counties of Kalamazoo, Jackson, Calhoun, and Branch; in Illinois they are holding spirited indignation meetings, all over the State, against the late Slave Act of the Legislature; in Ohio they have chosen their candidate for mayor, in Granville, by a majority of forty-two over the Whigs, and five over the Democrats, and their township ticket in Elyria; in Wisconsin, at Kenosha, they have elected their candidate for mayor, C. C. Sholes, and in Illinois they have

ucceeded in several township elections. Mr. Buchannan, lately appointed Minister to England, a Power which is supposed to entertain views in relation to Cuba somewhat adverse to those of our Government, conducte the correspondence in which Mr. Sanders was instructed to offer \$100,000,000 for the purchase of that island. He is known to be in favor of its acquisition. Mr. Soulé stands committed to the policy of annexation, not by purchase, for against this he protested, but by some kind of arrangement which shall appeal to the interest, without offending the pride, of Spain. He is appointed Minister to Madrid, much to the vexation of the Spanish Minister at Washington; and the Tribune states, "on unquestion ble authority," that he had declared that he would not accept the mission, unless "he were allotted full power to negotiate for the acquisition of the island." So this annexation scheme is to constitute a leading measure of the Ad-

soundness of Mr. Marcy on the Slavery Question as absolutely conclusive. Mr. Marcy claims, if we understand him, to have laid the slave-holding States under special obligations. Without his effors, there would have been no re-union between the Hunkers and Barnburners in New York; without the re-union, the Barnburners, whom he acknowledges to be by far the more powerful and truly Democrat section of the New York Democracy, would have led off in the organization of a Democrat ic party at the North, on the basis of the Buffalo Platform, which would have been perfectly irresistible. The prevention of this he claim as his special work, for which he is entitled to the peculiar gratitude and confidence of slave

Mr. McClelland, Secretary of the Interior was a Wilmot Proviso man, during the agitation of the questions of Territorial Freedom When the Three Million bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, February 13, 1847, he said:

"Gentlemen inquire what authority we have to exclude their property from this Territory. The answer is easily given: we do not attempt it. Slaves, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are not property, but persons. The authority for excluding aliens and free blacks applies, as well as to slaves. We have the nower of prohibiting any parsons not citizens. power of prohibiting any persons, not citizens, from emigrating and settling there. That slaves are not property or merchandise may be considered as fully settled."

be considered as fully settled."

"Upper California we ought, and in all probability will have, and it should be free. Besides other considerations, it is far better adapted to the pursuits of Northern men than to slave labor. Then why exclude free labor? Admit the slave, and you expel the free laborer; for it is folly to think that our Northern men wil emigrate to the most inviting territory in the world, where they know they will be compelled to labor side by side with the slave."

His vote is also recorded in the affirmative in support of the amendment, commonly known as the Wilmot Proviso, moved by Mr. Wilmot to the Three Million bill. We always regarded him, when he was in Congress, as a sincere and consistent opponent of Slavery and Slavery extension, and we have never seen any vote or word of his since, indicating a retraction of the views he then held. Why did Mr. Pierce appoint him? Mr. McClelland was the special friend of Mr. Cass, but he supported and voted for General Pierce; and this the General accepts as proof conclusive of his genuine National Democracy.

The Virginia Legislature, before adjourning passed a bill, appropriating \$42,000, to be applied to removing free colored persons from the state to Liberia, providing that a portion of i shall be raised by a poll-tax of one dollar on fre colored males, and a tax on seals attached to egisters of freedom; in other words, compelig the poor to contribute to the expenses of

The Legislature of New York, having co inued its session till the period beyond which he members could receive no per diem, ad journed, although the important business be-fore it was undisposed of. According to an-nouncement, the Governor immediately called an extra session, so that the business may be attended to. Members of course receive their per diem through an extra session. Patriotism has no idea of work without pay

The Canadian Parliament, anticipating the avorable action of Congress on the Recipi uestion, is about reducing the Tariff on

The San Juan difficulty has been am tled; and the Mexican Government has rat ified a treaty, granting the right of way to citizens of this country for a railroad across the sthmus of Tehuantepeo. So the clouds are seasing away on our Southern border.

The South Side (Va.) Democrat devotes a

ng article to the subject of Cuban an tion, urging the measure strongly and hopefully, with full confidence in the policy of General Pierce. It ridicules the idea that the sugar

Mr. Thurston, Damogratic candidates on the policy of General Pierce. It ridicules the idea that the sugar

Mr. Thurston, Damogratic candidate from the much as it admires the Ex-Governor, chides in want of a Philadelphia paper.

empetition to which such a measure would bject them, quoting from De Bow's Review show that the Louisians muser is superior to he Cuban in quality, richness, and relative uantity. But were this not the fact, the Dem-crat wishes to know with what decency a few lanters in Louisiana could oppose a measure hat would add so greatly to Southern Power.

hat "General Dix not only accepts the Fugi-ive Slave Law, but has publicly advocated it as a fair and necessary compromise." If he has done so, the speech can of course be pro-

States, now in New Mexico, says: "A new pass has been discovered from Albuquerque, 75 miles California, a journey of twenty-five days for loaded wagons." He proposes that the troops open the road and locate four posts on it. It General James N. Bethune has started a paon the direct line from Fort Smith.

Immediately after the destruction of the Uruline Convent in Massachusetts, a law was nunerate the owners of the Convent, but the ear that a special provision of this ex post facto charter might be used as an inconvenient precedent, has restrained the Legislature. During the present session an act of relief passed to a third reading, however, but it has just been defeated in the House, in consequence of being encumbered with several amendments, making provision for similar acts of past violence. This is greatly to be regretted. The State owes protection to the citizen, and redress of injuries inflicted upon him, in defiance of its

Carvajal is operating again on our Southern frontier. He is evidently encouraged by some of our own people. He intrigued with the Texan Rangers before their discharge, so that they were no sooner out of service than they enrolled themselves under his banner, and about fifty of them, under a Major Noland. from the American side, lately made a descent upon Reynosa, and strung up the Alcalde until he consented to make them a contribution.

Our Government ought to put a stop to these piratical proceedings; they disgrace the country, and naturally embitter the Mexicans

The Rev. John Angell James has not got his eyes open to the Anti-Christian tendencies of Uncle Tom's Cabin, so piously bewailed by the New York Observer. In a beautiful letter to Mrs. Stowe, complimenting her work, he says: "You have taught the world by a new lesson how man is to be reformed and governed, even when sunk, by oppression and by crime, into the lowest depth of degradation, by the omnipotence of God."

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans La.) Christian Advocate, also says in a letter dated February 26th. "Whatever be the opinon on slavery, it will be acknowledged that this work has done one good in France, viz: it has awakened a desire in many minds to read the Bible. Colporteurs have reported lately his lectures, which were to be delivered in that the question has been put to them whether their Bibles were the same as Uncle Tom's, and when the affirmative answer has been made, the Bible has been bought at once.' How thankful the New York Observer must

The Nashville True Whig is delighted with our comments upon the proceedings of the three conventions of Ohio-Democratic, Independent Democratic, and Whig-and points to the conservative ground assumed by the Whig party of Ohio, as an example to the Whigs of Tennes see, and encouragement to them to maintain their position. It dreads the "Free Soil" affinities of the Democracy of the North.

The Washington correspondent of the South Side (Va.) Democrat, a warm Pierce paper, says that the declension of Mr. Dickenson appointment to the Collectorship of New York was the result of a belief on his part, and that of his friends, that he has now a fair prospect of a Presidential nomination in 1856-a pros pect founded on his Southern friends. Hence their anxiety to keep up the dissensions in New York State, so as to maintain his prominence before the South.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner in its passion for throwing stones, sometimes hits its friends. Referring to Charles Beecher's report on the subject of "Spiritual Rapping," it says-

"An old proverb declares that birds of a feather flock together; and though it does not always follow that a man who is a fool on one

It ought to be known that when the Rappers were here during the session of Congress, the gentlemen most profoundly interested in their exercises were generally from the South. The chivalry of South Carolina were specially favored with communications, holding high converse with Calhoun, Hayne, and other de

The Richmond (Va.) Whig is tickled at the idea of the disappointment the English people will feel on seeing Mrs. Stowe. It is mightily consoled at being informed that she is "a very ungainly, coarse, vulgar-looking woman, with a long peaked nose, through which she speaks the slaves, but grieved at the loss of the masan abomination in the eyes and ears of all civilized people." The refined gallantry of these serious loss to Mr. Lott." We shall not be papers is equal to their nice criticism. Uncle

York Courier & Inquirer for assailing Popery, and Mrs. Stowe for assailing Slavery. it contends, do no good, but much harm-the one by fanning the flame of sectional excitein any form, against Error, is to perpetuate the latter, and injure the former. Who can doubt

The Washington Union publishes an article from the Providence Post, exulting over the late Democratic victory in Rhode Island. The Free or Independent Democrats cast about the late of th much better, had not all the candidates on the

planters of Louisiana can be injured by the western district, has always been recognised him for this rebellious demonstration tells is when any practical issue arose in Congress as elsewhere, owes its ascendency, and ho between Slavery and Freedom, to record his that unless he conform to the old party use vote against the former. Mr. Davis, elected he may be left at nome. By the way, the R from the eastern district, had been known for Governor was lately figuring in California a many years as a consistent, genuine, and an active Abolitionist. The Free Democrat says, that to him probably, as much as to any one Slavery on the Pacific coast. Has he been The National Democrat, of New York, says man in Rhode Island, the present Free Dem- disappointed? Was he overruled in his cratic organization in that State owes its ex-

"He it was, who did so much in ploughi up the sterile soil, and sowing the seed and ma-turing that harvest which, we trust, will soon duced. We have never seen it: why does not the Democrat quote the thing in black and white? Until this be done, we shall regard its statement as apooryphal.

A new road has been discovered to California, of which Col. Miles, 3d infantry of United

He preferred to be nominated by the Old Line Democracy, and hence the nomina rom Santa Fe. New Mexico, to San Francisco, of another candidate by the Independent

per at Columbus, Georgia, called the Corner Stone, for the avowed purpose of advocating a dissolution of the Union—believing that the passed to provide remuneration for losses sus-tained thereafter by similar acts of violence. the benefit of the North, and that the union From time to time it has been proposed to re- of the two sections "is evil, only evil, and that

Death at last completed its work with William R. King, Vice President of the United States. He died on the evening of the 18th, at his residence in Selma, Alabama. He was a Representative in Congress from North Caroling, from 1811 to 1816; then Secretary of Le gation to Russia; next Senator from Alabama, from 1819 to 1845; then Minister Plenipotentiary to France; again Senator from 1849 to 1853, closing his career as Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Stanly, late a Representative in Con gress from North Carolina, is in Washington on his way to California, where he intends to reside, and follow his profession. We do not believe he will give countenance to the conspiracy to plant Slavery in that new State.

The sailors remember their benefactor. few days since, Mr. Hale, who succeeded having an act passed prohibiting flogging in the navy, was invited to visit the U.S. sloopof-war Germantown, by Commander Nicholson. The crew was mustered, and he made a short speech. The sailors cheered him most vehemently. According to Commander Nicholson, his crew "gets along" admirably with

Maryland is too much under Papal influ ce. A bill, now under consideration in the Legislature, to divide the school fund-in other words, to break up the present common school system, and make appropriation for the support of sectarian schools—is exciting much feel-ing in Baltimore. Recently an immense meeting, to protest against it, was held in the Ma-

The Baltimore correspondent of the Reput ic, in a letter dated the 19th, says that Father Gavazzi, the famous Italian patriot, formerly a Catholic priest, has been refused the use of the Mechanics' Institute in that city, and that there would probably be much excitement at erance Hall. Have we a Tuscany in this untry? Has the Pope of Rome suppressed

Governor Cobb has written a letter gentleman in Georgia, advising the breaking up of the Union party, and the reorganization of the old Democratic party. The Union party having made him Governor, and Mr Coombs Senator, has of course done its work. fulfilling that whereunto it was appointed.

We notice in the Ashtabula Sentinel a very kind response to our late article on the subject of the Independent Democracy and Free Trade, &c. It presents no new fact or argument; and our views remain unchanged. If the Free or Independent Democratic party would secure the confidence of the People and the control of the Government, it must form and declare its views on every question of legislation in which the People are interested, and these views must be in harmony with its fundamental principle-equality of rights. The policy of evasion or non-committalism, which it has always condemned in the old parties, it will hardly adopt for itself.

The Commercial, of Lavaca, Texas, Satur day, March 26, contained the following edito

the West, that a couple of negroes, belonging to Mr. Lott on the San Antonio river, stole two "An old proverb declares that birds of a feather flock together; and though it does not always follow that a man who is a fool on one topic is invariably a fool on all others, yet it is more frequently the case than otherwise. Certain is it, that when a man is seen to give a ready and credulous ear to one new fangled absurdity, he will be exceedingly apt to do so in favor of all others."

It ought to be known that when the Rap-

shot down.
"The killing of the negroes has been a seri ous loss to Mr. Lott, as they were two of the most valuable hands he had upon his place." Are United States soldiers paid for catchin unaway negroes? Is it the business of the fficers of the army stationed on our Texan frontier, to play the part of overseers to the planters? And if this be so, are the slaves under military rule, and to be shot down, like Association of Linn County, auxiliary to the brutes, at the pleasure of the soldiery? The comment of the editor of the paper is charactory.

Association of the State of Iowa. teristic. He is not shocked at the murder of ter! "The killing of the negroes has been of agricus loss to Mr. Lott." We shall not be son I. Willits and A. Van Dorn vice president. papers is equal to their nice criticism. Uncle
Tom's Cabin has suffered as much from the
one as its author is likely to be disturbed by
the other.

Sate Platform of principles adopted at Washington, I can be commercial will go to Europe
in the same mail which carries denunciations
of Uncle Tom's Cabin as a libel on our instiform, which, with the necessary changes of surprised to see a claim submitted by Mr. Lott

The New Orleans Crescent gives an interes ing account of a lad of thirteen, held as slave, who appeared a few days since in the ment, the other by aggravating sectarian pre- Recorder's office of the First District, and judice; and both, it is sure, only strengthens what they assail. The philosophy of the Courier is, that the only right way to remove an evil, or reform an abuse, is to let it alone; that the surest way to spread light is to put it unput lineage. His story is, that he is a native der a bushel; that if you would put a stop to of Paraguay, the son of an officer in the Braany wrong thing, you must never oppose it; zilian army; that about five years ago he was that to do nothing is the true secret of the kidnapped by the captain of a vessel bound world's progress. To expose the abuses of Po- for the United States, carried to Baltimore, pery is to aggravate them; to denounce the sold there as a slave, whence he was taken to wrongs of Slavery is to perpetuate them; to New Orleans, and purchased by a Mr. Mayaim the woes of Intemperance is to spread nard, who had taken a private act of sale as them; to war against a corrupt Government evidence of his title, of which, however, he is to strengthen it; to preach Truth anywhere, held only a copy, the original having been lost The Brazilian consul has resolved to have the case thoroughly investigated. If the boy has been kidnapped, the country is interested knowing who that captain is.

The Hagerstown (Md.) News says that the whole number of slaves in Washington con of that State, is 1,788, valued at \$317,000 an average of \$177.50 each. The New marks that the slaves, since 1841, have reased one-half in number and value

The validity of the law of South Caroli mprisoning free colored seamen entering port of Charleston, is about being tested the British consul having brought an action against the sheriff of Charleston, to recon \$4,000 for the false imprisonment of Manu Pereira, a colored British subject. We would emind the reader that Buell & Blancha printers, in Washington, have just issued volume entitled " Manuel Pereira," by M Adams, of Georgia, in which the incidents the seisure and imprisonment of this sailor worked up into a very interesting narrative

Col. Gilbert, of Jackson parish, Louisia has been committed to jail, on the charge having murdered a Mr. John Bryant. Bryan was the only witness against Gilbert, in oriminal action of "unmentionable nature which was to be tried a week after the d on which the murder was perpetrated was ploughing, when he was shot in the back from behind a fence, and his son, a boy twelve years of age, who happened to be wit him, testifies that he saw Gilbert commit deed. The North Louisianian, published a Bathrop, Louisiana, remarks:

"For the present, public feeling is very strong against Gilbert; but as he is well off, and make about 100 bales of cotton, it is not likely that h will suffer more than temporary inconvenient Such has been our experience in North Louis

This is painful testimony. Bryant, it seen was a working man, and Gilbert a wealth

It is apprehended that there will be the vear a scarcity of provisions at the South. Ti Cotton Plant says that nearly the whole "force of the South will be thrown into the cotto culture. If this be so, the probable conse quences will be, a fall in the price of cotton and a rise in the price of provisions.

The daily papers in Washington publish correspondence between Colonel Benton and Mr. Davis, Secretary of War, in which the Colonel suggests the employment of Mr. Beal nia, and Colonel Fremont, in the reconnoi sances of routes for a good road to the Pacific Mr. Davis replies, that in consequence of the great pressure upon his time since his enter ing upon the duties of his office, he has not yo taken up the subject. He promises, however so soon as the subject shall come up, carefully to examine the views submitted by Colone Benton, and before any final action, to have

Mr. Borland having declined the appoin ment of Governor of New Mexico, has accent ed that of Minister to Central America.

the lip. Mr. Slidell, after all, may miss be Senator, as the Democratic members of the Legislature of Louisiana have refused to hold caucus for the nomination of a Senatorial car didate, and both Houses have agreed upon resolution to adjourn the 2d of May.

A telegraphic despatch announces the le of the steamer Independence, on her way from San Juan to San Francisco, on the 10th of February. It is supposed that she took fir during a storm, and that an unsuccessful tempt was made to run ashore on Margaret island. The flames spread rapidly, the box were swamped, the powder magazine was blown up, and nearly two hundred of her five hun dred passengers were lost.

The official returns of the late election in Connecticut show 8.924 votes for Gillette. Dem.; 30,814 for Seymour, Dem.; and 20,67 for Dutton, Whig. The aggregate vote for the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress was 3,328.

Hereafter the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Brazil, via England, will be 45 cents instead of 87-pre-payment required : and to Java, via Southampton 45 cents for less half an ounce.

Despatches from New Orleans seport that Gov. Lane of New Mexico had issued a proclamation claiming Morella valley as a portion of American territory. Col. Sumner, who was ordered by him to proceed and take posses of it, refused to obey the order on the ground that it was Mexican territory, and several hundred Mexican troops had been dispatched with orders to resist any attempt by the Ame

icans to enforce the claim of the Governor.

FREE DEMOCRACY IN IOWA. LINK COUNTY .- A Convention of the Fre Democracy of this county was held at the court house in Marion, on the first day of April, and was organized by electing Allison Willits president, and Robert Smyth secredraft a constitution for the Free Democratio

William M. Stewart secretary, William Vaugla treasurer, and Thomas Hare, Joseph Carson, and

ames, was adopted.
"The following was adopted, and made ap the Platform: separate; that all denominations should be crated and protected; and that no denominations

The Convention was in session two de and numerous speeches were delivered ommittee was appointed to request of Meens J. C. Ward, J. S. Fullerton, J. R. Mershon, and A. Hoyt, a copy of their respective

dresses, for publication.

The following resolution was adopted: " Resolved, That it is with grief and astonia ment that we contemplate the introduction ieve it resulted from the fact that slavery is a reserve; that this is the nature of tyramy, shows us that the price of liberty is eternal in

THE DAILY REGISTER, PHILADELPHIA editor of this paper, Prof. Birney, manifests rare and happy combination of independent tact, industry, and genius. His long resident abroad, while it has not abated in any degree his intense Americanism, has prepared his speak understandingly of the affairs of Europe

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN. A Monthly Magazine. Balti-This is a very handsome monthly, edited by a clergyman, and "devoted to Religion, Education, Literature, and General Information." It is an organ of the Roman Catholic Church,

of disease, into two classes—those which act in harmony with nature, aiding the powers of the living system, and those which oppose nature. I do not hesitate to say, was cerely wish that its noble spirit of enterprise of disease, into two classes—those which act in and, by weakening, impairing, and reducing the constitution, plant the seeds of disease deep-thing—there ought to be no such thing—as ly and securely in the living system. The first class it styles innocent—the second class, poisonous. Alas! who shall tell us what agencies are always poisonous, what always innocent?
The doctors, of course; they know all about it; but, unfortunately, they have not yet agreed. BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN. March, 1853. Cin

einnati, Ohio.
We always find in this Journal some novel and curious speculations and researches. In by the editor, comparing the Gallian system of Phrenology and the Neurological system, and presenting the characteristic features of the

THE HORTICULTURIST, and Journal of Rural Art and A very neatly printed and well edited Horticultural Journal, published monthly, at two

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ELPHIA.—The

y, manifests a independence, long residence in any degree spared him to ire of Europe,

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dollars a year. THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. Conducted by an Association. April, 1853. Providence, R. L.: Williams, Day, & Co.

The second number fulfills the promise of the first. One of the most noticeable articles is a review of Fowler on Religion, natural and revealed. The just claims of Phrenology are acknowledged, but Mr. Fowler is pretty severe-

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART. April, 1863. New York: Alexander Montgomery.

This is really a meritorious work. The pub-

lisher seems determined to spare no pains to make it what its name purports. Many of the engravings are exquisite.
Single copy, 25 cents—yearly subscription,

AGRES SOREL, a Novel. By G. P. R. James. New York: The Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor,

ed to be a picture of certain characters of the garb of the times, and moved by those springs

Washington, D. C. There is a good deal of light, pleasent entertainment in this number. One or two articles are devoted to graver topics. The Peace Societies, Elihu Burritt and his Olive Leaves are handled rather roughly. The writer is anything but a non-resistant; and we must avow our sympathy with him in the present state of things, when Might everywhere is

well calculated to awaken a public sentiment in favor of the education of women in the ob-

115,000, and is still increasing. The number before us is full of good matter, and contains the closing part of a piquant article on Crusoe Life, or a Narrative of Adventures in the trinsically barbarous and exceptional among the institutions of our country. She assumes for human nature in the North no superior Island of Juan Fernandez; from the pen of J. Ross Browne, the author of that delightful book, Yusef, or a Crusade in the East.

is, a story of whose truth we found so little ground for question, as this. The characters are such veritable men and women; the incihas cultivated thought rather than style. It is a simple history of the heroic life of a poor beautiful, parentless girl, who, seduced and abandoned at sixteen—being shown the true path—works her way to Heaven in spite of the persecution and scorn of this immaculate world of ours.

all progress? That Free Labor is a blessing, and Slave Labor a curse? Can any American, who has not forgotten that our Fathers rebelled against the British Government because it asserted the right—not to convert them into property, but—to appropriate to its own use a portion of their property, without their contract.

THE LAWYER. Dy Richard B. Kimball, Counsellor at Law, New York. New York: Published by Putnam & Co.

before the Law Institute, a society composed of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in that city. An honest lawyer was is an organ of the Roman Catholic Church, and all its literature is identified with the religion of that church. Our Protestant monthlies or newspapers not unfrequently so completely ignore all religion, that it might be doubted whether their editors had ever heard of Christianity. But the Catholic carrier his religion with him everywhere, and his literature and politics are controlled by it. The Metropolitan does not like Mrs. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin, it admits, is "a fascinating book," but it seems to consider it little better than Pandora's box.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

We have neglected to notice the recent improvements of this valuable journal. It has has been greatly enlarged, put in new and beautiful type, and is now printed on paper which costs more money than the publishers receive for it after it is printed. Of course, they depend upon their vast advertising patronage for compensation and profit. It presents a strong corps of editors—Greeley, Pike, Davis, all expedient means, to protect that client at all hasards and cost to all others, and, among other things, to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; he must not regard unquestioned of his duties; he must not regard | We differ from the Tribune on many points

> We commend this pamphlet to our readers and our friend Kimball to those whose necessi ties of business make it desirable to employ an upright, skillful, and able lawyer.

MRS STOWE AND HER NEW BOOK.

KEY TO UNCLE TON'S CABIN. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Boston: Published by Jewett & Co. For sale at the office of the National Era, by Lewis Clephane, and by the bookstores generally.

The long-promised book is at last published.

It embodies the original facts and documents

upon which Uncle Tom's Cabin was founded, and forms a volume of 262 pages. We were among those who were inclined to doubt the expediency of such a work. The story spoke for itself, and its truthfulness was attested by the heart of Humanity. Admit the posses-sion of absolute power, such as the Slave Code confers on the master, and just such consequences must follow as are portrayed in Mrs. Stowe's novel. No man who understands what human nature is, and knows how to reason, and is not warped by prejudice, will deny this. He who does deny it, will scarcely be convinced by any documentary evidence that can be produced. He will raise precisely the same objections to the facts that he raised against the representations in the story—namely, that they are so constructed and arrayed as to convey a false impression. For this reason, and because we apprehended that the collection of such facts and documents as could be easily collected and submitted to the Public, might arouse the bitter antagonism of the South, and close its heart to the more winning appeals of

Southern People, but on a system which is in-

virtue. She does not sit in judgment upon

subjects of general interest—among them, Geographical Statistical Science, Japan and the Japanese Organical Statistical Science, Japan and the Japanese Organical Statistical Science, Japan and the subject of this work is side. Hon. B. B. Thurston, the other member, the Japanese, Vestiges of Civilization, the Eclipse of Faith, &c. The short review and notices of new publications are, as usual, pertinent and discriminative.

Income short review and needs be very dreadful. There is no bright side to Slavery, as such. Those scenes which side to Slavery, as such. Those scenes which are made bright by the generosity and kind-BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. New York:

Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury,

Respectively the generosity and kindness of masters and mistresses would be bright.

Independent Democratic daily recently commenced at Detroit, Michigan, by S. H. Baker

Respectively. drawn. There is nothing picturesque or beautiful in the family attachment of old servants, which is not to be found in countries where

these servants are legally free. * * * Slavery, therefore, is not the element which forms the picturesque and beautiful of Southern life." mr life."

Mrs. Stowe was aware that if she did not undertake a work of this sort, somebody else lording it over Right.

A little muscular effort is a great help to would; and she preferred to do it herself. rather than have it done in an intolerant and moral sussion, in abating Despotism and Opa severe spirit. She has discharged what she considered her duty, with fidelity, ability, and

MEDICAL MORALS. By George Gregory. New York:
Published by the Author.
This little pamphlet, with its illustrations, is

does not find a counterpart, not an incident for stetrical art, so that they may be fully qualiwhich she does not present a parallel. It is fiel t) minister to the peculiar wants of their sheer nonsense to question the facts and docu-ments she submits; for the accompanying evi-HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. April, 1853. dence is such, that if slaveholders assail it, they For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. avenue, Washbut repudiate their own testimony. Throughington, D. C.
This magazine has reached a circulation of out the work, she takes every legitimate occasion to relieve the dark picture, by bringing out what is excellent in Southern character and institutions. Her war is not on the

Ruth. A Novel. By the Author of Mary Barton.

Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by
Taylor & Maury.

We have rarely read so true a story—that evil, and that continually."

And is this surprising? Have the American dents are of such every day probability, and People yet to learn that Freedom is the right of man, and the necessary condition to Prothe whole movement of the story is so natural, so real, that one almost forgets he is reading, and sees it lived out before him. It is not a brilliant book, nor a romantic book; the author has cultivated thought rather than style. It is all progress? That Free Labor is a blessing,

good deeds bearing fruit forever, while the miscreants who now ruthlessly assail her shall be reaping their reward, with the Neros and Hay-naus of mankind, in the execuations of pos-This is a very admirable lecture delivered

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE. By Henry T.

Johnson, M. D. Philadelphia. Issued monthly, at \$2.50 a year.

The work, we believe, is an exponent of the Botanico-Medical theory. It divides all agencies, brought to act upon the system in a state of disease, into two classes—those which act in classes, into two classes—those which act in classes.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."

We again call attention to the Prospectus of Facts for the People. Let returns be made immediately. The project appears to be received with great favor, but individual effort is required to give it success. Let the clubs be sent in forthwith. We repeat, that we cannot send such a publication to single subscribers. By the way, the postage will amount to but six cents a year on each copy, paid in advance at the office where delivered to subscribers. Come, friends, let us hear from you. We

wish to know how many copies to issue on the 1st of June. The Hartford (Conn.) Republican savs of the

Facts for the People—
"Precisely such a work is needed. It will more than take the place of tracts under the old system. His prices are, six copies for \$1; twenty for \$3; and one hundred for \$12.

"Connecticut should take at least ten thousand copies of this document. Give the people

The Onondaga Gazette says-

"By reference to the Prospectus, in another column, it will be seen that it is to be just such a publication as every Anti-Slavery man ought to have; and, as it is to be published for almost nothing, we hope it will have a circulation commensurate with the ability with which it

The Ashtabula Sentinel says-

"The plan is a good one, and it is to be hoped that those interested in the diffusion of reliable information upon the great question of the age, will make the project effective by meeting the proposition promptly. Let the people have the FACTS, and we are safe!"

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The late election in Rhode Island has result Mrs. Stowe through her fictitious narrative, we ed in the success of the Democratic candidates

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT, is the title of a new and Jabez Fox, editors of the Michigan Weekly Democrat. It is vigorously conducted, and frankly maintains the principles of true Democracy. We hail the establishment of this paper as an indication of the healthful condition of the Free Democracy of Michigan.

RAILROAD RECORD, CINCINNATI, OHIO.-A new weekly, under this title, comes to us from Cincinnati, edited, we believe, by Professor E. D. Mansfield. It is intended to be a journal of Commerce, Railway, Manufacture and Statistics; and of the ability of Mr. Mansfield to make it in all these particulars a kindness. She demonstrates her accurate knowljournal of great value and interest, no one who edge of the law of Slavery, and her familiarity knows him can doubt. with its practical workings. There is not a character in Uncle Tom's Cabin for which she

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1853. The steamer Arabia arrived here at an early hour this morning, having touched at Liv-erpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant. England.—Queen Victoria had given birth

to another son.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had submitted to Parliament an elaborate plan to reduce the national debt, by the conversion of the South sea minor stocks immediately, and

the South sea minor stocks immediately, and eventually the 3 per cts., into permanent 2½'s, by the issue of exchequer bonds, transferable by simple delivery and without cost.

The-Australian gold fever is rapidly spreading over all Europe. Thousands are emigrating there from different countries—mostly from England and Ireland.

France.—Considerable excitement prevails in the France manufacturing cities consequent.

character, but upon institutions; and by an array of facts not to be questioned, furnished France.—Considerable excitement prevails in the French manufacturing cities, consequent on the rumor that the Emperor intends to modify the duties on cotton.

There are no open opposition to the action of the Government, with regard to the Turkish or Sardinian Governments, and no movements of importance mentioned.

Austria.—The Sardinian Minister had demanded his presents. Austria having personne. by slaveholders themselves, she demonstrates that all that is peculiar to Slavery, as distin-guishing it from free labor, is "avil, and only

manded his passports, Austria having peremptorily refused the demands of Sardinia, respecting the confiscation of the property of her subjects in Lombardy. Trade at Vienna was stag-

all progress? That Free Labor is a blessing, and Slave Labor a curse? Can any American,

Liverpool, April 9.—Wheat shows a decline of 2d. on last week. All circulars agree in quoting Genesee and Pennsylvania white at 6s. 8d. a 7s.; mixed and red, 6s. 4d. a 6s. 9d.

A decline of 1s. per barrel is established upon all descriptions of flour, with considerable speculative business transacted. Prices on Friday, the 8th: Baltimore, 23s. 6d.; Philadelphia, 23s.; Ohio, 23s. 6d.; Western Canal, 21s. 6d. a 22s. Indian corn—yellow scarce, and moderate demand at 31s. 6d.; white has receded 6d. a 1s.

per quarter: sales at 29s.

AND HAVTI. BATABANO, CUBA. March 31

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM CUBA, JAMAICA,

To the Editor of the National Era: "Non unas, mentes, agitat furor," all men are not mad in the same way, says Juvenal, speaking of the rash men who go to sea in search of gain. Perhaps, like Ulysses and mysearch of gain. Fernaps, like Uysses and my-self, Juvenal was "semper nauseator," in which case I don't wonder that peddling wares over the seas seemed to him good ground for a com-mission de lunatico; and I am sure that if "concisum argentum in titulos faciesque mi-nutas" seemed to him an insufficient inducement to incur the risks of a Levantine voyage, it never would have satisfied him as the plea of a man who should devote himself to a life on a sugar estate for that cause alone. Sugar planting, fostered by the Spanish on the prin-ciple of fattening the victim you mean to kill, has become the great remunerative crop of Cuba. My excellent host, who formerly plant-ed coffee in the Vuelta Arriba, found himself obliged to change his business by the decline in the value of that product, and so transferred himself to the sugar estate which he now occu-pies in the Vuelto Abajo. As the only large sugar planter in a comparatively populous dis-trict, he enjoys a ready sale of his products on the spot, and, without sending anything to Havana, clears a fine per centage on his in-vestment every year; and as he does not ex-port, he is not obliged to adopt the modern expensive French machinery, which produces finer sugar at a higher cost. But the same Nork: The Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Manufactor of the pen of James, intended to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the de to be a picture of certain characters of the delbase to will have wished that she had let her assailance themselves, and given us another work of the class to which influenced men in that ago.

Merrodist Quarrante Raview. April, 1863. J.

Mellings For sale by frace Taylor. The delection—a man suffering to whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of whom, it is understood, are of the school of the class to which has been a school of the class to which has been a provided and understood, are of the school of the class to which has been more in accordance with the provided and understood, are of the school of the class to which the soft whom, it is understood, are of the school of the class to which the soft

> the plantation, (just as you find intelligent officers of the army and navy who tell you it is a necessity in those services, and honest judges and clergymen who tell you hanging is a necessity in civil society,) really believing this, he takes the infliction of punishment wholly upon himself, allowing no negro to be sentenced or chastised, excepting by himself and under his own eye, after trial, and with the coolness of a judicial infliction. And when you remember that what a slave has most to dread of physical suffering is that which may proceed from the passion of ignorant overseers, you will appreciate the sense of duty which is shown in this regulation. But the Cuban laws lay a rein upon the authority of the master in this matter of punishment, which, however loosely held by the Government, is drawn up with great force in case of extreme inhumanity. There is a master here above the masters, and this is one great element of superiority in the condition of the Cuban slaye over that of his brethren on the main land. Another, of still greater price, is the law which gives him a brethren on the main land. Another, of still greater price, is the law which gives him a hope in this world as well as in the next. Any slave may purchase his freedom, for a sum decided by arbitration; nor can his master refuse his offer. This fact alone would constitute an essential difference between American and Cuban slavery. The Cuban slave has some incentive to work for himself—the American incentive to work for himself—the American none at ali. Each slave is allowed to own a pig, which he fattens freely on the place, and sells when he pleases. Pork is really the only superior meat of the island, and the monteros,

superior meat of the island, and the monteros, (not mountaineers, but simply foresters, or, which is perhaps the best English word, yeomen,) those cock-fight and silver-spur loving Hidalgos, live almost exclusively on pork and plantain, which are to them as bacon and greens to a Virginian, or beef and water to a Guacho. Consequently, the negroes find their piggeries very profitable, and adding thereto a small tract of land, which they cultivate in tobacco or vegetables, they contrive to lay by some money every year.

The domestic relations of the slaves here, too, are protected by law, and the great immorality, which undoubtedly exists among them, is due not less to their own sayage and unrestrained habits of life, and to the corrupt example of the whites, than to any such tyranny

former statements, that the refugee question between Great Britain and Austria had been settled, by Great Britain promising to keep close supervision over refugees in London, and subjecting them to prosecution wheneves they make themselves amonable either to English or international law.

It is stated, on the authority of the Paris Journal des Debats, that Austria paremptrily refused the demands of Sadinia, relative to her maturalized citizens.

Eight persons were shot at Cronsgrad, Hungary, on the 19th, for drikting with three notions orbits, in the same place, for abetting in the escape of another robber, by giving a false name to the general robber, by gi as it falls and cools. Three days and nights this work goes on. But they who are engaged in it, work by watches, like sailors, each watch working five hours, with a recess during that time of an hour and a half for sleep.

The laws of the island require the slaves to be enclosed at night in their baracon. This baracon, built around a hollow square, is divided into separate dwellings for the separate families. These domiciles are about as large as an average cabin in Wales, and far neater than anything of the kind I saw in that paradise of consonants.

The sight of women working in the fields was by no means a new sight to me, nor do I

The laws of the island require the slaves to be enclosed at night in their baracon. This baracon, built around a hollow square, is divided into separate dwellings for the separate families. These domiciles are about as large as an average cabin in Wales, and far neater than anything of the kind I saw in that paradise of consonants.

The sight of women working in the fields was by no means a new sight to me, nor do I think that life more calculated to destroy either body or soul than the mournful existence of thousands of poor laboring women in our own cities. The hoe in the fields is less deadly than the needle in the garret. The old women (for the old of both sexes here are not sent to the dealers in human flesh, whose marts disgrace New Orleans) have a large nursery, in which they take charge of the children. Without the walls is the hospital, chiefly under the promote that the rooms of the hotel, occupied at this season by the families of the Vegueras in the neighborhood, who come here for the "sea bathing;" that is, for the privilege of spending acouple of hours a day, padding about in the theory in the corridors below, were the rooms of the hotel, occupied at this season by the families of the Vegueras in the neighborhood, who come here for the "sea bathing;" that is, for the privilege of spending acouple of hours a day, padding about in the neighborhood, who come here for the "sea bathing;" that is, for the privilege of spending acouple of hours a day, padding about in the neighborhood, who come here for the 'sea bathing;" the ising the hotel, occupied at this seaso

snakes," and the like. The estate is, however, visited twice a week by a physician from the neighboring village.

I am convinced that I have seen agricultural slavery here under its best aspect, and I have tried to give you a faithful picture of it; and all that I have seen confirms my conviction that to him who only looks at slavery, who sees but the surface and the present moment, the but the surface and the present moment, the deep and serious hostility to the system of all deep and serious hostility to the system of all men who think earnestly upon the subject may indeed seem often unaccountable. There are frightful things enough to be seen, doubtless in all slave countries, but it is not easy for the traveller to see them. That which is most terrible and overwhelming to a freeman, who finds himself amid a slave population, is the thought of that calm denial of human rights which has taken shape and life all around him. In a free country you may see the manufacturing operacountry you may see the manufacturing opera-tive starving in his hut, his wife laid in a pauper's grave, his children come to public shame Yes; but the misery of this man is the misery of a man-of a man born free to work or to starve, you may say, but still born free to make even that dismal election—a man suffering now because the industry of his country suffers, waving with the beautiful tall cane-plants; pastures full of pigs, mules, and horses; a steamengine, to crush the life out of the canes, and two trains of boilers to regenerate it into sugar; seventeen white men to superintend different departments, and 220 negroes of all work. They manufacture 25,000 pans of purged sugar per annum, at about 50 pounds of sugar to the pan, and some 400 pipes of aguardiente. This, as you see, is a rather large farm, and requires not a little attention. It is, in fact, a colony or small State, demanding from the administrator no ordinary qualities of judgment and temper. And here, I have no doubt, I have seen agricultural slavery in its most tolerable of — s government are quite remarkable. Really believing that the whip is a necessity on the plantation, (just as you find intelligent officers of the army and navy who tell you it is a necessity in those services, and honest judges and elergymen who tell you hanging is a necessity in evisit society. The staging the plantation of the services, and honest judges and elergymen who tell you hanging is a necessity in evisit society. The staging the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the services, and honest judges and elergymen who tell you hanging is a necessity in evisit society. The staging the plantation of the services, and honest judges and elergymen who tell you hanging is a necessity in evisit society. The staging the plantation of the services, and honest judges and elergymen who tell you hanging is a necessity in evisit society. The staging the stage of the services of those old seignorial times? The serfs are at our doors!

I tremble to think that this is and them to wore in the time to wore in the time to work. For him there is no Future. He is forbidden to think whether there be or be not anything better for him than his present state, and for him there is no Future. He is forbidden to think whether there be or be not any

the whites, the Creoles suddenly emancipated from the degrading tyranny of Spain, will hardly be found more fit for freedom, than hardly be found more it for freedom, than their kinsmen of the Spanish continental do-minions. Played upon by the most corrupt devices of demagogueism, what representatives will they not send to our unfortunate Congress! And yet what, but annexation, are we to ex-pect? This Government, with its exacting, insulting Administration, its domiciliary visits its still continued executions, cannot be length endured by the tamest people. Cuba once in revolt, who shall check the career this herward of the sympathizers? Cuba once independent and moved to annexation, where is the Northern delegation that will oppose her admission

April 2.

My wish for a little tropical rain has been

more than gratified. I sannot charm the water-demon back into his broomstick, and we are like to be flooded. We had a furious outpouring at Batabano, bucketsful fairly beating in the ground, thunder scaring the hounds, lightning brighter than molten iron. The air was so charged with electricity, that when I took my steel-bound spectacles from the table, I received a smart shock, accompanied by a and the contribution of the transport of

which they take charge of the children. Without the walls is the hospital, chiefly under the charge of an old African Sangrado, skilled in leeching and cupping, as also in compounding strange medicines, such as "the butter of snakes," and the like. The estate is, however, visited twice a week by a physician from the neighboring village.

"the Mind in La Columa, for it is plain, that the male population, though not numerous, is better prepared for an unconditional surrender of the antiquated privileges of man, than any other beyond the precincts of California or Australia. We spent four or five hours at the Almacen, waiting for the steamboat, as is usual, during which time the fifteen females, so precious in the eyes of their host, came out into their saloon; this same saloon serving at the same time as a coach house for a dusty volante, and as a private dining room for a family par-ty, while its position on one side of the house, and its mural arrangements—there being no doors—enabled the occupants to observe the arrivals and departures, and to enliven their arrivals and departures, and to enliven their retirement with watching the loading of obstinate mules, diversified by an occasional doglight. The women were a very yellow, sickly-looking set of creatures, dressed in very bright colors. Their manners and customs were peculiarly naive and unconstrained. I was particularly attracted by one old lady of sixty, with a face like parchment. She wore a dress of scarlet and white muslin, orange-colored stockings, a blue silk shawl, gorgeously embroidered with large dahlias and roses, in green and yellow silk; a bunch of artificial flowers and yellow silk; a bunch of artificial flowers adorned her hair, and huge gold earrings glittered in her ears. Thus, wonderful in her appearance, she glided gracefully into the store-

of whom liked to back viciously into the saloon, whenever his master came near him, were being loaded in the storehouse during the repast, we declined their invitation, hoping to make a decent meal on board the hoat.

But the boat came up, and refused to stop for us till it should return from Colon, (a village a couple of miles beyond Columa, which was sacked three or four years ago by a company of lawyers and farmers of the country,) so we were forced to dine at the Almacen, in company with the people of the house, some laborers of the neighborhood, the crew of a lighter, and a half-drunken dragoon. And I must say, to the honor of these good souls, that their manners, though by no means elegant, were vastly better, more decent, unselfiish, and becoming, than I have ever seen displayed by much better dressed companies on board of steamboats and at railway stations in the United States. Even the half-drunken dragoon evinced his state chiefly in imprecations upon the dogs, and when they "fought shy" of him, in requesting "Maria sanctissma purissima" to interest herself for their eternal perdition. This dragoon was a short, red-faced, white-haired, jaunty sort of fellow, very like an Irishman in features and expression. Indeed, the majority of the lower classes here look more like true Milesians than like Castilians. All one's romantic expectations of the haughty, sad-eyed Spanish face are miserably disappointed here. A more

and expression. Indeed, the majority of the lower classes here look more like true Milesians than like Castilians. All one's romantic expectations of the haughty, sad-eyed Spanish face are miserably disappointed here. A more commonplace set of physiognomies I never saw. Once in a while, to be sure, you meet the grave Hidalga countenance, or the keen, humorsome, Asturian face.

I came across Sancho Panza one day, masquerading in the white robe of a Dominican, and Lazarille de Tormes drove me to the Cerro in a berlina. But the Catalan type is a vulgar one generally, vulgarly good or bad as the case may be; and the Creole faces are singularly weak or singularly disagreeable. Punch's juveniles are not more pitiably ludicrous than the short, thin, sallow, little fellows, in high hats, black dress coats, and white pantaloons, who promenade the Plaza, or play practical jokes an each other in the cafes. And but for the eager, excited negroes and mulattoes, a Cuban cockpit, where you find the best representation of the rustic Creoles, might be believed to be in Kerry or Connaught.

On the way up in the boat, nothing occurred worth mentioning, excepting that a civil engineer, to whom I was introduced, told me that he had just been selling a hacienda of land in the western department of the Vuelta Abajo, which had produced on an average \$900 the castelleria, of about 33 acres. This was regarded as a very great price, and the hacienda comprised some of the best tobacco lands under cultivation; one small vega or farm on the estate, worked by one man alone without slaves, having netted \$1,000 to its tenant during the last year. It is into this part of the island that a great tide of American immigration will flow when the long agony of amexation is over.

The tobacco cultivation can be undertaken with very small means, while the sugar estates demand a great original outlay; and Kentucky and Virginia will probably disgorge numbers of their restless sons upon the Vuelta Abajo.

The Cecoles, who are looking forward now to the a

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Convention of Delegates of the Free Democraty of the State of Pennsylvania, being favorable to the declaration of principles and measures adopted by the National Convention held at Pittsburgh in 1862, to consist of such number of Delegates as may be appointed by Conventions held in the several counties, will be held at HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates, to be supported at the next general election, for the offices of Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Canal Commissioner of Ponnsylvania.

GEO. R. RIDDILE, of Alleg'y, Chairman.
JOHN S. MANN, of Potter,
C. P. CLEVELAND, of Philadelphia,
JAMES ROBB, of Pittaburgh,
MORDECAI M. McKINNEY, of Dauphin,
F. B. HUBBARD, of Marcer,
THOS. I. KANE, of Philadelphia,
H. A. WOODHOUSE, of Wayne,
State Central Committee.

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IN PRESS, and will be speedily published, Form Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. In one elegant 12me volume, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

All orders should be addressed to the Publishers, All orders should be addressed to the Publishers, DERBY & MILLER, Anbura, N. Y., or DERBY, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, Buffale.

March 19—34.

STAR AND ADAMAN FINE COANDLES, AND LARD OIL.

ARD OIL of the finest quality, in good shipping orders for the finest quality, in good shipping orders and vest and West indies, and Africa. Orders for any quantity exceuted promptly.

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil and Star March 19—34.

March 19—34.

Candle Manusacturer, Gineinnati, O.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND

The Anniversary is appointed to be held at the roadway Tabernacle, New York, on Wednesday vening, May 11th, when the Annual Report will be resented, and the meeting addressed by several dismutished treatment.

S. S. JOCELYN, J. W. C. PENNINGTON, JOSHUA LEAVITT, LEWIS TAPPAN,

VERMONT STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention of the Free Democracy of Vermont will be holden at Montpolier, on Tuesday, the State day of May next, to nominate enaddates for State officers, and to transact any other business deemed necessary at that time. A full representation of the party, from all parts of the State, is very important at the present time, and it is hoped that efficient measures will be taken to secure a large attendance of delegates. The members of the State Committee, in the soveral counties, are particularly requested to take immediate measures to secure a representation from every town in their respective counties.

EDWARD D. BARBER.

Chairman of the State Committer.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICE.

The next Stated Meeting of the Synod of the Free

FRANKFORT, O., April 15, 1853.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE or Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, which has the "the best young people's magazine in America." A new and improved volume has just commenced, and subscribers are pouring in from every quarter. Upwards of 2,500 new subscriptions have been received since the issue of the initial number. The editor's "Rambles in the old World," which have added so much to the popularity of the magazine, will be coninued during the entire year. tains 48 pages, is beautifully illustrated, and filled with just such reading as is best adapted to entertain and instruct the youthful reader. A yearly volume embraces nearly 600 pages, and about

"Mr. Woodworth possesses a decided genius in writing for the young. In this department he is surpassed by few, if any, in this country. His style is chaste, simple, transparent, and siways fresh and spirited. We cannot too highly commend the Cabliner,"—New York Tribune.

INET."—New York Tribune.

The price of this splendid magazine, in consequence of its immense subscription list, is only one dollar a year; four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5-Specimen numbers, 6 cents. Postage, only 6 cents a lisher, D. A. WOODWORTH,
March 24—4teo 118 Nassau st., New York.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST. A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, published weekly, at Utica, New York, is the organ of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, and the only Baptist newspaper in the United States advocating the principle of non-fellowship with slaveholders, either in ecclesiastical or in voluntary missionary organizations. Terms—\$1.50 per annum, in advance; or, if payment be delayed three months, \$2 per annum. Address WAREHAM WALKER, April 28—8t Bditor and Publishing Agent.

SUGAR CREEK FALLS WATER CURP. Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

THIS institution, under the charge of Drs. Frease, is situated twelve miles south of Massillon. The success which has thus far attended our efforts to heal, enables us to appeal with confidence to the afflicted. Of this Cure, Dr. Nichols, principal of the American Hydropathic Institute, and editor of Nichols' Health Journal, says:

"Dr. Frease, a most thorough and energetic physician, has a Water Cure at Sugar Creek Falls, Ohio. His terms are moderate, yet there are few places we could recommend with greater confidence."

Terms—From five to sight dollars per week, payable weekly in advance. Address,
DR. S. FREASE, Deardorff's Mills,
April 28—6t

Tuscarawas, Ohio.

Views of Southern Laws, Life, and Hospitality

Written in Charleston, S. C., by F. C. Adams. Contents.

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2. The Steward's Bravery.
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9. A few Points of the Law.
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The Captain's Interview with Mr. Grimshaw.
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Conclusion.

Appendix.—Extracts from the Message of Governor Icans to the Legislature of South Carolina, on the mprisonment of colored seamen, &c., with comments y the author.

by the author.

'The price of the above work, in paper covers, is 50 sents; in muslin, 75 cents. It will be sent by mail, prepaid, in paper covers for 59 cents, in muslin for 38 cents. Address

BURLL & BLANCHARD, Washington, D. C. IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN. DEING aware that there are thousands of young men out of employment, who would desire to enter some light and lucrative business, I offer for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars aplece, and the whole compraing so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money.

Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the Receipt will be returned by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

April 14—3t

NEW CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.

NEW CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber, wishing to establish a Repository at some contral point at the West, for the sale of Eastern-built Carriages and Wagons, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, May 10, 1853, at 9 o'clock A. M., his Carriage and Blacksmith Shops, with all the tools, fixtures, stock, &c., used in the manufacture of curriages, together with twenty new Carriages, Concord Wagons, and two-seated Buggies, all of the first quality.

quality.

He would also solicit communications from any gentlemen in the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, in regard to the advantages of any particular
location for the sale of Eastern carriage work.

JAMES F. BRADLEY, Hubbardston,

April 14.

Worcester County, Mass.

BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will alloviate on any irritation of the bronchial tabes, hoarseness, or other impediments of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenza, or any unusual exertion of the vocal organs in public speaking or singing. Public speakers and socalists will find these Lozenges serviceable for clearing the voice.

Pat up by JOHN J. BROWN & SON, Beston; and for sale in New York by JOHN MEAKIM; Philadelphia, FREDERICK BROWN; Washington, ESPEY & MORRISON, Agents for the District of Columbin, Corner of E and Seventh streets.

April 14.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, AND BROMA.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, AND BROMA.

W BAKER & CO.'S American and Vanilla Premium Chocolates, Cocoa, and Broma, to which
first premiums have been awarded by the chief Institutes and Fairs of the Union, are for sale by all the
principal greens in the United States, and by their
agents—
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Philadelphia; Thomas V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennet & Dudley, Cincinnati, Onio.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

STAR AND ADAMANTINERCANDLES, AND

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NULLIFICATION IN MISSOURI.—F. P. BLAIR, JR. During the Wilmot-Proviso agitation, F. P. Blair, Jr., a son of the distinguished ex-editor of that name, signalized himself by his able and courageous opposition to the extension of Slavery, fully sustaining Mr. Benton in his warfare upon the Nulliflers. The same position he ment, and boldly avowing Free Soil doo In the canvass, last summer, in St. Louis, for a seat in the Legislature, his opponent sought to overwhelm him with odium by reading from an Anti-Slavery speech of his, delivered in 1848; but Blair effectually baffled him, by re-

the Wilmot Proviso.

not the first time that speech has been quoted against me. It was read against me by my against me. It was read against me by my opponent in St. Louis county, in the canvass for a seat in this body. I avowed the speech then, and defended its doctrines. The result was, that my Whig nullifying opponent was defeated by one thousand votes. That gentleman happens to be here in this city, at this time, and having no further use for my speech, which he used to so little advantage, I presume he has handed it over to the gentleman from Howard who will make no more out of it than Howard, who will make no more out of it than my opponent did. Since the gentleman has alluded to my advocacy of the doctrine of the alluded to my advocacy of the doctrine of the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and its expediency, and since that doctrine was made the pretext upon which he and his confederates advocated the Nullification resolutions of 1849, (which I now propose to repeal.) I will give the history of the origin of the Ordinance of 1787—the ordinance by which slavery was first prohibited in the Territories of the United States, and in the Territories of the United States, and which is precisely the same as the "Wilmot

The Ordinance of 1787 was written by Mr. Jefferson, and is still to be seen in his handwriting in the State Department at Washington city. It was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation, with one dissenting voice—that of Mr. Yates, of New York. By it, slavery was prohibited in the Northwest Territory, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The Ordinance was re-enacted by the first Congress which sat under our present Constitution—a Congress composed of many of the men who framed the Constitution, and who understood efferson, and is still to be seen in his hand which as turber our point Constitutions of the control of the control has been been as the control of the contr

Confederation, and that the Ordinance of 1787 was not an "engagement" to which this clause applies—the word "engagement" might possibly be construed to mean an alliance or agreement, but it cannot be tortured into meaning an ordinance. An ordinance is a law—an engagement is when one is bound to do some act for another. The construction contended for by the gentleman would include all the ordinances of the old Confederation, and make them binding upon the present Government, although they might be in direct conflict with our Constitution; it would include the old Articles of Confederation, and this I think sufficiently demonstrates that the argument is absurd.

In the canvass, last summer, in St. Louis, for a seat in the Legislature, his opponent sought to overwhelm him with odium by reading from an Anti-Slavery speech of his, delivered in 1848; but Blair effectually baffled him, by reiterating and defending, without stint or qualification, every doctrine of that speech. The epithets "Free-Soiler" and "Abolitionist" had no terrors for him; he boldly confronted his enemies, and, with his known views respecting Slavery, he was triumphantly elected.

One of his first movements on taking his seat was, to introduce a resolution to repeal the Jackson resolutions of 1849, which had committed the State to the doctrines of Slavery Extension and Nullification; and on the 1st of February he addressed the House of Representatives in support of his resolution. Our readers will be pleased to see a few extracts from this speech. this speech.

He first established the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso.

IN HOUSE, FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

The question being on the motion to reject the resolutions offered by Mr. Blair to repeat The question being on the motion to reject the resolutions offered by Mr. Blair, to repeal the "Jackson resolutions" of 1849—
Mr. Blair said it was proper that he should reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Howard, on the subject of his (Mr. Blair's) position. It was not a pleasant matter to be compelled to speak of himself, and he should therefore dismiss that part of the subject in as few words as possible. The gentleman has read from a speech delivered by me in St. Louis in 1848, in which I advocated the constitutionality and propriety of applying the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, to the new territories acquired from Mexico. I made that speech, and will not take back one word of it. This is not the first time that speech has been quoted

Mr. Blair then proceeded to examine the Jackson resolutions, to expose their repugnance to the resolutions of the National Democracy, their disunionism, &c., after which he commented as follows upon the reasons alleged by the nullifiers for resisting to the extreme the

legislation of Congress against Slavery-extension.
I will now notice the remarks made by the gentleman, when appealing to the people of Missouri, to resist the exercise of the power by Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories. He stated that the effect would be to prohibit the people of Missouri from going to the newly acquired territories. It is the argument of a demagogue. It is found in Mr. Calhoun's resolutions of 1847, and has been reseated by every rullifer in the country. in Mr. Calhoun's resolutions of 1847, and has been repeated by every nullifier in the country. It is untrue in point of fact. There are more Missourians in California, where slavery never existed, than there are people from any other State in the Union, in proportion to population. This is the fact, and the reason of it is, because slavery is excluded. Do you suppose there would be now two hundred thousand laboring white men in California, if the South had poured two hundred thousand slaves into

that we may have occasion for the good offices of these States, and that it would be unbecoming a proud people to receive such favors from them, so long as this false accusation remains unrepealed.

The time has arrived when we desire the aid the Northern States. The Pecific resirons

of the Northern States. The Pacific railroad is now before Congress—a measure of more value to Missouri than all the slaves in her limits. The Southern States are co-operating against the "Central National." Missouri route, against the "Central National" Missouri roue, and in favor of the sectional, Southern, slavery route, to Memphis, Tennessee. No Southern man in Congress advocates the Missouri route; one of our Senators is silent, the other has spoken against the Missouri route, (Mr. Geyer.) Col. Benton has been sold out of the Senate by the nullifiers, and the only man who has raised the nullifiers, and the only man who has raised the route of the Senate by the nullifiers. his voice for terminating the road in Missouri is Mr. Chase, of Ohio, a Free-Soiler! Our Southern friends claim that the road which Southern friends claim that the road which leads from Kansas, and over which thirty thousand people pass with ox-teams every year to the Pacific, is impassable; and that the route should go through Walker's Pass, where, it is said, there is a tradition that Walker has once passed, and that he has said that others can pass there also. If the State of Missouri had anybody in the Senate, it is surmised that the great feet that this try thousand records as any great fact that thirty thousand people pass an-nually with ox-teams, without using a spade or pick-axe, from Kansas to the Pacific, could be made known; and the other fact that no hu-man being has ever been known to pass direct from Memphis, through Walker's traditional pass, to the Pacific.

LECTURE UPON THE SUBJECT OF MIGRATION. DELIVERED BY CHR. RUMELIN, BEFORE THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE, CHEVIOT, OHIO.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In addressing you. this evening, upon the subject of migration, I do not intend to expatiate upon the great names elebrated heroes or leaders of extensive migraion expeditions; history has done ample justice your attention to any particular period in his-tory—such as the migration of the Israelites the great emigration in the middle ages—or such as the Spanish and Portuguese or English emigrating expeditions, of later years. I have set myself an humbler task; I wish to speak about, and for, those migrating millions whose names are written upon the sands of time, whose deeds and arts are not treasured up by history, and whose toils, whose dangers, and whose labors, are never sung by poets. I wish to submit to your calm and quiet consideration a few suggestions about those people, whose starting places antiquaries conjecture about; who emigrate without plan; who travel without pleasure; and whom no geographies guide to the country of their adoption. I wish to speak of men, women, and children, to whom heir native countries bid farewell without regret, and whom their adopted countries meet

gret, and whom their adopted countries meet with a frown, because they bring with them no money—nothing but hearts to feel, heads to think, and bodies to labor.

History reports to us, along with some fabulous details, about one of the earliest migrating expeditions, that it arose in consequence of a prophecy made to a certain king, "that some shockers wanders would arrive and take from prophecy made to a certain king, "that some shoeless wanderer would arrive, and take from

reason that I deemed it expedient to exclude clavery from these Territories by law of Congress.

Mr. Blair closes his speech in favor of repealing the Jackson resolutions, with an appeal to the interests of the People of the State.

These resolutions ought to be repealed, because they contain falsehoods against our sister States. Falsehood in an individual is contemptible, it is an evidence of weakness, and will not be resorted to even by a mean man if he has an honest cause. Those who have placed a falsehood on our legislative records are guilty of a crime against this State and against our sister States. It has been said by Coh Benton, that we may have occasion for the good offices

to all.

Three hundred thousand human souls arrive annually in the United States. Eight millions of people were last year carried upon railroads in the United States. Three hundred and forty-three millions of miles were traversed by them; and ten millions of dollars per annum are already paid for these migratory vehicles alone. I have not been able to lay my hands on any statistics about passengers in steamboats, on

I have not been able to lay my hands on any statistics about passengers in steamboats, on canals, and on turnpikes, and still less about that humblest, but cheapest and most useful mode of conveyance, whose inmates travel with their own teams, who camp by the roadside, who carry with them their Bible, who pray to God in the morning and the evening with their faces westward, with whom migrate their domestic animals—their horses and their cows—and whom "their faithful dog bears company." But not only America is being turned into a great travelling caravan. Look over the world; grasp it at a glance. Is there not a great un-

grasp it at a glance. Is there not a great un-settling of habitations?

Our country is now the Promised Land for all whom "Pharaohs" oppress, and both its Atlantic and its Pacific face seems to smile a welcome to all the wandering children of man.

The rulers of Europe and Asia have latterly changed their policy. They used to discourage emigration; now they encourage it. They bid a cheerful adieu to the tons of human bone and muscle that annually leave their shores; of all their exports, they prize least their human flesh. European Kings are now following in the

wake of Numidian princes. It is true they have quit selling their subjects for so much gold; but do they not, in refusing to do justice gold; but do they not, in refusing to do justice to their subjects, drive them forth to other lands as heartlessly as any negro king? Eng-land mocks the departing Irishman, France founds colonies at Cayenne, and in the very place whence, centuries ago, some of its fore-fathers came from. Germany forms emigrating societies, with its princes as presidents, to accelerate, to guide, nay, to misguide, emigra-

Blind idiots that they are! With these human bodies and these human souls, wanders away from Europe the life-blood of its strength, its wealth, and power. The hale and the hearty, the sprightly and the intelligent, the children of restless genius and of plotting in-tellect, are driven from Europe, to people America. And, as a result, America rises in duction, while fertile Europe's laborers cry for bread! America is accumulating produ-cers, Europe accumulates consumers! And such is the very state of things which the so-called statesmen of Europe wish to bring

Well, it is all of a piece with their whole inancial schools and their entire political economy. They call it "protecting industry," when they pamper to all-absorbing capital; they call it "fostering commerce," when they annoy it with custom-houses; they call it "securing men's rights," when they turn loose upon society a herd of soldiers and officials, with authority to perpetrate most aggravating wrongs. Why should they not call it "political sagacity and sound political economy," to turn heartlessly adrift and to drive to America the producers of its wealth?

Blind infatuation! Does not every page of history teach the lesson, that to lose popula-tion is to lose all? Need I do more than assert the truth, which historic geography de-monstrates beyond dispute, that with man, elled. Is not every day adding proof to proof, that emigration is weakening Europe, and im-migration is strengthening America? Is there a man so blind as not to see, that that North America which three hundred years ago was unknown to Europe and Asia, and whose in-habitants were then sparsely distributed, will, if immigration continues, soon be the master of earth's commerce—the great Power, and the great centre, in trade, science, wealth, and com-

their populations—now they go to the other extreme. Their old policy was futile, because there are materials in all populations for there are materials in all populations for whom their native countries are too small, and who will and should emigrate, in despite of all police regulations. Their new policy is worse, however, than the former—it is madness. European cabinet ministers would smile to hear me say so. They would tell you "that they know better;" "that as their people emigrate, they find rolief." I answer, their relief is but a momentary dream; the ultimate and not very distant result is, a stiff, torpid, and lethargic reality. War has cost Europe much human blood, and it has retarded its progress; but not half so much as emigration!

but not half so much as emigration!

China is said to butcher, from time to time but not half so much as emigration!

China is said to butcher, from time to time, without mercy, as a matter of state policy, defenceless children, and thousands of her people. If this be true, it is at least a worldly-wise policy, compared to that of England. England sends abroad her Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Welchmen, and she thinks she is founding colonies. With every such colony she is raising for herself a rival. "Dead men tell no tales," is the robber's policy. What hinders European statesmen, to whom over-population is such a bugbear, to act upon the Chinese doctrine, which says that dead men carry away no property, they take no science with them, and they therefore never become rivals.

But this country, too, has men in it who fear over-population. It is the same shallow prejudice, only in another form. Europe's kings are glad to part with population; our nativists are afraid to receive it. With the latter, freedom dwells only in forests. They think that liberty is confined to an accidental race. The Anglo-Saxonism! the humbug of our day, as "la grand nation" was that of '92 in France, and of the days of the Empire! How small is the basis out of which greatness is manufactured, and with which men's ears are tickled to make them shed blood!

Anglo-Saxonism! a mixture of two small tribes of European aborigines. It is to solve the riddle of English and American greatness.

Let us briefly recapitulate the history of this vaunted Anglo-Saxon blood. The Anglos and

the riddle of English and American greatness.

Let us briefly recapitulate the history of this vaunted Anglo-Saxon blood. The Anglos and the Saxons amalgamated. The two, with the Britons, amalgamated. The Romans have also had a foothold in England, and they have, to some extent, amalgamated. The four were beat by the Scandinavians, and they again amalgamated. The five were beat by the Normans, and they again amalgamated. Nor will any proud Anglo-Saxon deny that there is considerable Celtic, Scotch, and Pictish admixture with it; and this mixture of Anglish, Welch. with it; and this mixture of Anglish, Welch, British, Saxon, Roman, Danish, Norman, and Celtic blood, is to be the simon-pure Anglo-Saxonism. Has it never occurred to those men who believe in all the virtues of Anglo-Saxon

who believe in all the virtues of Anglo-Saxon blood, that its great virtue is, that the original blood has been considerably mixed, and that every mixture has improved its quality? I rather guess that it will not hurt it if it is still further mixed!

The nativists say otherwise. They think the country is full enough, and the Anglo-Saxon blood mixed enough already. The sight of an immigrant is to them the sight of an intruder. Descendants of immigrants themselves, in fact, most of them emigrants from other States—migratory yet in their habits—they would close up this broad land of ours for themselves alone, build a Chinese wall around it, abolish steam navigation, except to make an operational trip to Europe; they would doom to the narrow use of a few millions a land that God, the original proprietor, intended for hundreds of millions!

A committee was appointed to prepare a statement of principles, and another to receive voluntary contributions for the purchase of documents for gratuitous distribution; after

which, the League adjourned.

WM. FEE, Sr., President. WM. H. CURRY, Secretary.

WINCHESTER, March 18, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era: I have been comparing the fifth resolution

I have been comparing the fifth resolution of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore and the Inaugural Address of President Pierce.

The resolution is—"That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery Question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

This was supposed to be a finality of the Slavery Question, at least among all the old Democrats. Their lips were to be sealed, in Congress and out of Congress.

Now, why is President Pierce allowed to open his lips on the subject? Is he neither in Congress nor out of it, and therefore he may speak? Or perhaps his remarks have neither shape nor color, and therefore no violation of this resolution? It may be said that we (the People) had a right to know his opinion. For what purpose, I ask? Does his opinion constitute the law by which we are to be governed? If not, it is worth no more than any other great man's opinion. And opening any other great man's opinion. And opening his lips on this forbidden subject, has he not violated the resolution to which he gave his pledge, when he consented to be the candidate

of the Democratic party?

Perhaps he may be like the good man of old, who said—"Once have I spoken, but I will not answer; yea, twice, but I will proceed no further." For he says, "I fervently hope that the question is at rest."

This is a finality upon a finality; and doubt-

less there will be many other such fir before slavery is finally disposed of.

WILTON, N. H., April 13, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

What are the present indications? Uneatisfactory from one point of view, surely; but
knowing the spirit that is working among tho
people in the country, and yielding to the
power of truth an entire faith, who can be disheartened? Let our measures be dictated by
no narrow, self-seeking, or short-sighted policy,
but by that happy wisdom which seizes upon
the right and true only, and supported by the What are the present indications? Unsat the right and true only, and supported by the old Saxon irresistible power of will, with patience to "labor and wait," and success will as surely result as the harvest follows the seed time. If every man and woman of us faithfully and bravely will do their duty, this giant evil of slavery must soon manifest its weakness yield but with terrible writhings and struggles to its certain destiny; and the end—the great and glorious end—will be accomplished. So I read the "signs of the times." I believe many are now ready to use the necessary means to work—to agitate both privately and publicly. This is emphatically the golden time for sowing the seed.

Truly yours,

J. H. Arron.

RICHMOND, INDIANA, Dec. 30, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

I labor under discouragements, the causes of which should not exist in the nineteenth cen-Christian religion, and in this I have been dis-appointed. Modern Christianity and the world, like Pilate and Herod, have made friends, and annot be relied on in this our day of need.
Though disappointed, I do not look to any other than Christian agency to give liberty to the slave. Slavery will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christian agency. have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ. Christianity is the true remedy for slavery, not Christianity in name, not such Christianity as we see, not such as has grown up among us, either in church or state, not such as characterizes any Christian sect at the present day, but Christianity as it lived in the soul and came forth in the life of its founder; a religion that regards man as the object of God's infinite love, and which commends him to the unbounded love of his brethren; a religion, the essence of which is self-denial, self-sacifice in the cause of human nature; a religion which procause of human nature; a religion which pro-scribes, as among the worst sins, the passion of man for rule and dominion over his fellow-crea-tures; which knows nothing of rich or poor, high or low, bond or free, and casts down all he walls of partition which sever men from one

another's sympathy and respect.

Let the soul continue unchanged, and should Let the soul continue unchanged, and should slavery cease, the inward plague would still find its way to the surface. The infernal fire at the centre of our being, though it should not break forth in the wasting of human rights, would not slumber, but by other means more insensible, yet not less deadly, would lay waste human happiness. I do not believe, however, that any remedy but the Christian spirit can avail against the curse of slavery. The wild beast that has gorged on millions of victims is not to be tamed by a pelished or selfish civilization. The nation that has been rocked in the cradle of luxury and ease will be slow to enter on a of luxury and ease will be slow to enter on a life of toil and care; and while the watchmen on the walls of Zion are sending forth a hearty response, that all is well, the evil will be protracted until the Christian religion undergoes a modification—until the law of Jesus Christ shall be observed and practiced.

H. Hoover.

MANURE.

THE fertilizing effect of this matture has obtain

THE fertilizing effect of this matture has obtained for it a reputation unprecedented in the history of manures, and was patented to its first introducer, by the British Government, about ten years ago. The demand has regularly increased, and now thousands of tons are annually sold to the English and Scotch farmers. This manure is admirably adapted to the crops of the Southern States, being equally patent with Peruvian guano as a fertilizer, not so volatile, and decidedly more permanently beneficial, and costing less.

In manufacturing this Super-Phosphate, the best European and American recipes, as well as eminent chemists, have been consulted for improvement. By means of guano, &c., a large quantity of ammonia is added to the Super-Phosphate.

Agents.— Haskell, Merrick, & Bull, Drug Merchapts, No. 10 Gold street, New York. The character of this house over the Union will be an ample guarantee that they believe this article pure and genuine. Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist, No. 97 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

It is put up in hage of 50, 100, and 150 lbs. each, branded "No. 1 Super-Phosphate of Lime, manufactured and sold by William Paterson, Division st. Wharf, Newark, N. J.," to whom, or agents, orders sent with cash or satisfactory references here, at N. York, or Philadelphia, will be promptly executed. April 7—4t WILLIAM PATERSON.

Directions for use.— To fertilize and recruit explanated soil, 300 or 500 pounds to the acre. and April 7—4t WILLIAM PATERSON.

Directions for use. — To fertilize and recruit exhausted soil, 300 or 500 paunds to the acre, and
ploughed in, is ample. It may be mixed with sawdust or pulverised charcoal or plaster, along with
seeds—three ounces to each hill of plants. Avoid its
coming in contact with lime or wood ashes.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL Fourth Annual Session.

THE next session of this institution will commence on September 1st, 1853, and close on the 31st of

PROSPECTUS OF THE SPIRITUAL BEACON.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SPIRITUAL BEACON.

THE number of carnest and intelligent minds at present deeply interested in the wonderful Spiritual Manifestations of the times, demands the publication of a central journal, for those purposes:

1st. To promote the free interchange, between Spiritualists, of individual ideas and personal experiences.

2d. To promote harmony of faith and unity of action in the great work to which they are called.

3d. For their defence against the calumnies and denunciations of skepticism and ignorance.

4th. For the dissemination of the evidences and the truths of the new revolution.

With these great objects in view, we will commence, on the first Thursday of March, 1853, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called The Spiritual Beacon.

It will be edited on the broad platform of tolera-

The Spiritual Beacon.

It will be edited on the broad platform of teleration and free inquiry, by a committee of gentlemen and ladies well qualified for the task. The reader will be kept well posted in all the spiritual developments of the day, occurring in this or other quarters of the world. Each number of the Beacon will contain a large amount of entertaining and instructive miscellany, not found in any other periodical. The size of the paper will be "double medium," much larger than any Spiritual paper now published.

Terms.—The Beacon will be furnished to single subscribors, at \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six month—invariably in advance. Twelve copies will be sent to one address for \$20 per annum, and twenty copies for \$30. or \$30.

Will not the friends of the cause send in their

nos immediately? Address CHARLES E. KING, Publisher, 141 Main st., Cincinnati, over Derby's Bookst

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR-VOL. IX. For Children and Sabbath Schools. BY UNCLE LUCIUS. SEMI-MONTHLY paper, which aims to inte

A and inform the young mind. Special effort is made to give a proper direction to the minds of children, in these times of strife for the supremacy of slavery. Price—25 cents for single copies, five copies for \$1, \$12 per hundred. A specimen number, free of charge, will be sent to any person.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor and Publisher, Mar. 24—3m 60 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, To obtain subscribers for Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, decidedly the most popular magazine for young people in America. Price, only one dollar a year. The work has 48 pages in each number, is liberally illustrated with engravings, and is filled with just the kind of reading which the younger members of the family delight in.

just the kind of reading which the younger members of the family delight in.

Agents, applying with suitable references as to character, will be liberally dealt with. The business in good hands, taken in connection with the sale of the bound volumes of the work, can be made very profitable Address by letter or apply in person to the publisher,

D. A. WOODWORTH,

March 24—4teo

118 Nassau st., New York.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. TEN AGE, 3,000 tons, will be dispatched for Port Philip, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australia, about the 15th of May. This steamship is of the size and strength, and in every way equal to the Collins line of steamers, being 300 feet in length, 43 feet beam, and 32 feet hold. She is double diagonally braced, with iron bars, and every improvement that experience and science can suggest has been adopted. Her necommodations for first, second, and third class passengers are believed to be superior to any steamer ever built. Her model is unequalled, and it is confidently expected that she will make the trlp from New York to Australia within 50 days, stopping only at the Cape of Good Hope to coal. Passengers may rely that every attention will be paid to their wants, and that the ship will be liberally supplied with every comfort. An experienced surgeon will be attached to the ship.

comfort. An experienced surgeon will be attached to the ship.

Rates of Fare. — First cabin, ladies saloon, \$375 rise cabin, upper saloon, \$350; second cabin, lower saloon, \$275; third class, forward, \$200. Children under twelve years of age, half price. Eight cubic feet of baggage allowed each passenger, not exceeding 200 pounds in weight. Books are now open. A remittance of one half the amount will secure a berth; balance to be paid within 30 days before the time of sailing. For freight or passage, apply at the office of he Company, or to J. HOWARD & SON,
March 24—6t Agents, 34 Broadway, N. York.

BUSINESS MEN, TO reach the eye of the immense travel daily passing through Pittsburg, Pa., should send their advertisements by mail to the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch, (established 1846,) the only penny paper in that city. Rates.—One square (70 words) two weeks, \$3; menth, \$5; three menths, \$9; six menths, \$12; twelve menths, \$20.

THE BEST INVESTMENT YET: The largest chance, with a risk equal to no risk. The targest chance, which a risk equal to no risk?

PULL particulars of a business than can be made to yield, in the hands of any person of common energy, from \$3 to \$12 per day, will be sent to any address, on the receipt of a prepaid letter, with eight letter postage stamps (24 cents) enclosed. Address J. CLAY PARKER, Hagerstown, Md. Feb. 24—2t

HENRY H. PAXTON, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitoris Changery Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARS ENESS, BRONCHITTE
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

TO cure a cold, with headache and soreness of the body,
take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up
warm, to sweat during the night.
For a cold and cough, take it morning, noon, and even
in-, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this
trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons
afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their
reat at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on
going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep,
and consequently refreshing reat. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who
are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find them
selves unwilling to forego its use when the nocessity for it
has ceased.

From two eminent Physicians in Fuyetteville, Tenn.

has ceaned.

From two eminent Physicians in Fuyetteville, Tenn.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., April 16, 1851.

Sin: We have given your Cherry Pectoral an extensive trial in our practice, and find it to surpass every other remedy we have for enring affections of the respiratory organs DRS. DIEMER & HAMPTON.

edy we have for ouring affections of the respiratory organa.

DRS. DIEMER & HAMPTON.

To singers and public apeakers this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

Asthma is generally much relieved, and often wholly sured, by Cherry Pectoral. Hut there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will our shem, if they can be cured.

Bronchitis, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn. New York, states:

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn, New York, states: "I have seen the Cherry Pectoral cure such cases of asthma and bronchitis as leads me to believe it can rarely fail to cure those diseases."

For croup, give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subjues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to who pines the disease II taken in season, it will not rail to cure.

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